BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1863. { NO. 13.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $2.

Special Notices will be charged $3 per square for each and every insertion

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

NOTICE.

I HAVE LOST OR MISLAID the following notes and papers, and hereby warn all persons from trading for or receiving them, to wit:

One note against Dr. Thomas Hill, for $118 12 payable 6 months after date, and dated January 10th, 1861, payable to H. Pearsall, Ex'r. One note on Dr. T. Hill for $170 15, due one day after date, dated April 16th, 1854, payable to B. L. Hill. One note on Speight Hill for $150, three months after date, dated August 15th, 1860, payable to B. L. Hill. One note on Speight Hill, or $105 due August 21st, 1860, payable to B. L. Hill. One note on Harris Battle & David Bailiff, payable to A. C. Ward for $15, twelve months after date, dated March 20th, 1859, with a credit of $37. dated November 15th 1-11. One note on George T. Bennett, for $130 55, payable to B. L. Hill, one day after date, and dated October 11th, 1859, with a credit of $86 50, dated 20th, 1-11. One note on W. F. Pollock, for $625, one day after date, payable to B. L. Hill dated January 30th, 1860, with credit of $100, September 14th, 1860, one note on Speight Hill for $242 81, dated 27th, 1860, with the credit of $100 dated October 1st, 1862. one note on J. R. Obery, Wm. Hall and Jno. L. Parker, for $6 56, 6 months after date, dated December 27th, 1860, payable to D. Bourden, Ex'r, with credit of Grant, Battle and Hall. Paid for $6, six months after date, dated January, 1861, and payable to D. Bourden, Ex'r. One note on R. R. Bowers, Solomon Bailiff and J. K. Flowers, for $118, dated January 1st, 1861, 6 months after date and payable to D. Bourden, Ex'r, of B. L. Hill. One note on Solomon Bartlett, Isaac Battle and R. R. Flowers, for $2, six months after date, and dated January 31st, 1861, and payable to D. Bourden, Ex'r. And two notes on Benj. Grimsley, one of about $70, the other $25, dated some time in 1859, and payable to Charles A. Hill. Also one certificate of railroad stock on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad for 19 shares, standing on the books in the name of Betsy Bourden for which application will be made for a new certificate.

D. BOURDEN, Ex'r.
dec 17-3m

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY, the 5th day of January, at the late residence of Richard Register, deceased, in New Hanover county, I will sell at public auction, all the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, two Horses, one Mare, Corn, Fodder, Potatoes, Cattle, Sheep, Fat Hogs, Sow and Pigs, Fork, and Hand, two Barrows, two Carts, one Buggy and Harness, farming Utensils, Fowls, Ships and Bacon. Also, at the same time and place, I will sell out for the year 1864 about TWENTY ACRES, and rent out the plantation.

W. G. HARRIS, Administrator.
dec 17-12*

TO CONTRACTORS WANTED.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17, 1863

☞ The reporter for the Associated Press at Richmond would serve the press much better, and more economically, if he would confine himself to actual things that happen, instead of telegraphing the *opinions* of others, or even his own opinions. We, as a member of the Association, protest against being taxed with extra telegraphic "press" for such reports as contained in the first part of the dispatch from Richmond last night, and to be found under the telegraphic head to-day. We wish to receive *facts*, not *opinions*. We are able, or at least deem ourselves able, to form and express our own opinions, without paying Mr. THRASHER, "or any other man," to think for us by telegraph, at extra charge.

SAFE.—The steamship *Hansa*, of whose safety some fears were entertained, has arrived safe at Nassau. This news was brought here by a vessel which arrived yesterday.

The *Scota* which the Petersburg *Express* reports as captured is now lying quietly at her wharf in a Confederate port. The gunboat, firing and towing off by the Yankees of the new and fast running *Sea Breeze*, on last Saturday night, as reported also in the *Express*, certainly did not occur near this port, at least it is news to us. We have heard no one of the *Sea Breeze*. How so many incorrect reports get afloat is more than we can understand. Of course the *Express* gives them in good faith, and is not singular in containing reports of this character. Somebody must stuff them.—*Why?*

BLOCKADE GAS.—Nearly all our Southern cities are now supplied with gas manufactured from pine, and it is an undeniable fact that it is equal to that manufactured from stone coal, if it is only manufactured as it ought to be.—*Chas. Courier.*

We don't like to growl, but as we know that the gas here ab ut one-third of the time is bad, we must come to the conclusion that it is not manufactured as it ought to be. The truth is that there is not enough made, and the consequence is that there is no adequate pressure.

An explosion took place in the operating department of the Raleigh Powder Mills, on Tuesday last, the 15th inst., between three and four o'clock. No one was hurt, and beyond the loss of a little material and the building, no harm was done.

LOUISA COURT HOUSE, VIRGINIA, }
December 12, 1863. }

Observations.—More of Our Works.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—Six weeks opinion would pronounce our recent operations on the Rapidan no ordinary victory. The enemy had crossed over the river, and our cavalry, who always do their part well, had been skirmishing with them, and falling back as they would bring up their infantry. Finally, it was ascertained that their infantry force had crossed over, and our cavalry still continued the sharpshooting in front.

While they were engaged on the back road running from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House, up rides the dashing Stuart, the intrepid Hill, and several other distinguished officers. Selecting a position, General Gordon with his cavalry brigade is ordered to hold it until our infantry could be brought up. This is done well with a few dismounted sharpshooters and a piece of light artillery, made specially to accompany the cavalry; though before the infantry comes up times begin to get a little warm; but the cool and daring Gordon sich remains in the midst of the fight, rallying the men, while the little field-piece sits on the crest of the hill continues to belch forth its shrieking and deadly missiles much to the relief of our sharpshooters. Just now the deep, dense and steady columns of our infantry, with muskets and rifles bright as a collar, come manfully moving up with the lustre of many victories beaming on their brow, and new and beautiful flags unfurled with "seven Pines," "Sharpsburg," "Gettysburg," and other sanguinary memorable and victorious battles inscribed on them. This is a grand sight, and our boys approbation good, as they exclaim of "Hill's old Yankees, they are the boys we want to see." Our noble boys, the heroes of many hard fought battles, move on steadily, and very soon the noble Lee passes accompanied with several other officers of note. We are all anxious to cheer him, but fearing she might pass that way, we hold. He has white beard and hair, sits erect in the saddle, and has a noble and most attractive appearance. Our cavalry boys do not see him often. During this lively skirmishing, before our infantry comes to our relief, Mr. John F. Dixon is killed, of Co. H. Mr. Dixon entered service early, and has been a faithful and good soldier. We take our position on the right of our infantry, and the evening passes off with heavy skirmishing. Next morning, November 28, at four o'clock, the pickets are detailed from our brigade to relieve the infantry skirmishers, who fall back a little, and commence fortifying. The dead men keep the line, and our infantry work hard all day, most of the time amid torrents of rain. The skirmishing is kept up slowly all day. The morning of the 29th approaches, and our infantry are about ready to stand in dining attitude, and we commence our usual work of operating on the flank and in the rear. In to-day's fight Mr. James T. Rose, of Co. G, is killed, from our regiment, besides several wounded. Mr. Rose was a faithful and prompt soldier, and though ill well, and not ordered out, he could not remain in camp at such a time. This is the material of which the well known 1st Cavalry is made. We do not commend ourselves, but our past deeds will speak. Before this fight the dashing Capt. Cowles, than whom a braver man never walked, is sent off with a special detachment, and, I regret to say, wounded. In this fight, too, General Gordon's horse is shot from under him, and Major Bentley's horse is wounded.

Another day or two is spent in skirmishing, in the cold and rigorous weather, and the enemy finding that we are closing in on them in such good order, that they disappear by night, and retreat across the river. Notwithstanding the road was left open to Richmond, they would not travel it, for General Lee's army had a daring position on their flank.

Our regiment are in fine spirits with the hope of going to North Carolina this winter to recruit, and see Mr. Butler. We would be pleased to have this favor conferred on us after almost three years hard service, but we fear we shall not receive it. Our Field and Staff are being well filled now. Capt. Cheek, of Company E, has been promoted to Colonel. This is an excellent appointment. Capt. Barringer, of Co. F, is our Lieutenant-Colonel now, and Captain Wood, of Co. G, will be Major, if his wound received on the Pennsylvania campaign does not permanently disable him, and it this be the case, Capt. Cowles, of Co. A, will receive this appointment. Col. Cheek has appointed Mr. Geo. S. Dewey, Adjutant. This is an excellent appointment. Adjutant Dewey is a young man of line and expert business qualifications, and bold on the field. With this staff we expect every, if possible, brighter deeds than heretofore, for all are working men. The efficient Colonel Barringer, who for some time had command of our regiment, is an energetic and working man. He leaves his old company well mounted and in the best of order and spirits. Col. Cheek. But pardon me if I do not become too prolix in speaking of this, although the condition of our regiment is gratifying to all. The compliment paid us by our recent inspecting officer will speak in more than a volume.

LAUS DEO,
Co. H, 1st N. C. Regt.

From the Charleston Courier, 15th inst.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.

There has been no firing on Fort Sumter since our last report, and nothing unusual on our own side or on the part of the enemy on Morris Island.

Of the accident at Fort Sumter we have received some further particulars, with the list of casualties, which we give below.

From the official report it appears that a small magazine in the southwest angle of the fort, containing about one hundred and fifty pounds of powder, and a quantity of small arms and other ammunition, exploded about half past nine o'clock Friday morning. The explosion ignited all the materials in the room attached, killing and wounding all those in the immediate vicinity. The wounded were burnt with greater or less severity. The passages were instantly filled with dense volumes of smoke, introduced by a blast of great strength. This prevented any prolonged or successful attempt to extinguish the fire.

A boat from the Navy with a supply of water buckets was promptly sent to the assistance of the garrison and rendered all the aid in their power.

The behaviour of the garrison under their trying circumstance s deserves the highest credit.

Mr. W. R. Cuthcart, Telegraph Operator, whose adjoining quarters were completely enveloped, on attempting to make his way out was knocked down from suffocation, but managed afterwards to return and secure his instruments. Captain Johnson, Engineer, was every where doing every thing possible to relieve the men and keep the fire from spreading.

Lieut. Harper, of the Twenty-fifth S. C. V., showed great coolness and gallantry in rescuing burning bodies from the smoke and flames

Captain M. H. Sellers, of the same Company, was also conspicuous, and rendered great assistance to Lt. Col. Elliott in managing and preserving as much order as possible. Many other incidents occurred, exhibiting the most undaunted bravery in the midst of the distressing circumstances by which they were surrounded.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—Receipts and Expenditures of the Southern Confederacy.

RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 1st TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1863.

For eight per cent. stock	$ 67,292,900 70
seven "	38,737,650 70
six "	6,810,550 00
five " call cert	22,992,900 00
four "	482,200 00
Cotton certificates, act April 21, 1862	2,000,000 00
Interest on loans	140,210 11
War tax	4,128,988 97
Treasury notes	391,621,530 00
Sequestration	1,862,550 21
Customs	934,798 08
Export duty on cotton	8,101 78
Patent fund	10,794 04
Miscellaneous, (including repayments by disbursing officers	24,494,277 93
To al	$601,522,893 12

EXPENDITURES DURING THE SAME PERIOD

War Department	$377,868,244 00
Navy "	38,437,661 00
Civil, miscellaneous, &c	11,629,278 00
Customs	58,836 00
Public debt	32,212,290 00
Notes cancelled and redeemed	59,044,449 00
Total of expenditures	$519,36[illegible],559 00
Total of receipts	601,522,893 00
Balance in Treasury	$82,154,334 00
Less—which is to be deducted the amount of Treasury notes which have been funded and in round in for cancellation, but have not yet been regularly audited, estimated at	65,000,000 00
	$17,154,334 00

FUNDED.

The public debt (exclusive of the foreign loan at the same period, was as follows:

Eight per cents	$ 207,128,700 00
Seven per cents	42,745,600 00
Six per cents	41,006,270 00
Six per cent. cotton int. bonds	2,035,000 00
Total	$292,915,620 00

UNFUNDED.

Treasury notes:

General currency	$ 603,132,798 00
Two year notes	8,477,975 00
Interest notes at 3 65	627,450 00
" " 7 30	122,582,200 00
Under $5	4,887,695 00
Five per cent. call certificates	26,240,000 00
Total	$766,447,519 00
Deduct amount of Treasury notes funded and cancelled above referred to	65,000,000 00
	$701,447,519 00

In order to estimate the amount of Treasury notes in circulation at the date of this report, there must be added the further sum of one hundred millions for the two months which have elapsed since the date of the above schedules.

The balances of appropriations already made by Congress, and not drawn on 30th September, stood as follows:

War Department	$ 395,502,698 00
Navy Department	24,413,645 00
Civil, miscellaneous, &c	56,240,996 00
Post me	294,430 00
Total	$476,451,799 00

The estimate submitted by the various Departments for the support of the Government, are made to 1st July, 1864, the end of the fiscal year, and are as follows:

Legislative Department	$ 309,005 00
Executive "	52,450 00
Treasury "	22,583,359 00
War "	488,078,870 00
Navy "	13,624,945 00
State "	544,479 00
Justices "	222,587 00
Post Office "	82,988 00
Total	$475,[illegible],493 00

If these estimates be extended to embrace the remaining six months of the calendar year, they must be doubled, and that sum added to the undrawn appropriations would make an aggregate of $1,427,448,778, which Congress is formally called upon to provide. It is obvious, however, that the amounts to the credit of undrawn appropriation cannot be called for, inasmuch as there remain but three months of the present calendar year to be provided for, and the expenditures are limited to fifty millions per month. So too as to the estimates. Any measures which will promptly reduce the currency will act upon prices and thereby materially reduce the estimates.

But the larger figures exhibit to us in a distinct and tangible form the problem which we are now required to solve. The currency has by this time attained dimensions of five times its proper size. The estimates are based upon prices fixed by this condition of the currency. If these estimates are to be supplied by new issues of currency prices must again increase and large additions must be made to the figures which represent both currency and estimates. It is obvious, therefore, that some other mode of raising supplies must be devised; and the necessity is equally obvious of reducing the currency. We are thus distinctly presented with these two conditions, as necessary elements of the problem to be solved, namely, a reduction of the existing currency, and a supply from some other source than Treasury notes.

ARAB DELICACY.—The extreme delicacy of Arab manners could not be better illustrated than by the following lively anecdote, copied from Buckley's travels in Cyrenaica: "Among the numerous instances which we observed during our stay at Benghazi illustrative of Arab character and prejudices, we may notice one which occurred in the skeeia (or entrance hall) of our house, where a select party of all the inhabitants of the town usually assembled themselves when the weather permitted. On this occasion the women of England formed the principal subject of conversation, and the reports of their beauty, which had reached some of our visitors, appeared to have made a great impression to their favor. One of our party then produced a miniature from his pocket, which caused to be the resemblance of a very pretty girl; and he rounded it to be handed it to the company, that every woman in England was as handsome. The first Arab of our party who was favored with a sight of the lady in question, started back in dismay and confusion, and all the society countrymen who cast their eyes on the picture, withdrew them on the instant in the greatest alarm, exhibiting the strongest symptoms of astonishment and shame. The fact was that the young lady who had caused so much confusion was painted in a low evening dress; and her face was only shaded by the luxuriant auburn curls, which fell in ringlets over her forehead and temples. Every Arab who saw the picture actually blushed and hid his face with his hands, exclaiming, "Allah haram—(by Heavens 'tis a sin) to look upon such an exposure of female charms!"

A YANKEE OPINION OF THEIR FRIENDS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—Among the letters captured by our forces while around Knoxville was one from D. G. Griffin to his father in New York. The opinion expressed must be very flattering to the Unionists of East Tennessee: Our Union friends have fanaticism and enthusiasm enough, but they are so ignorant and ill bred as to disgust any gentleman. The women know how to make "corn dodgers" and dirty little Federal flags, "ginger cakes and the like," and to curse and point out their superiors—rebel ladies and rebel gentlemen—and that's about all.

The rebel ladies are intelligent, well-bred, and good looking—dignified and bold in their demeanor. But they won't talk to us—consider themselves our superiors, simply from the fact that we are fighting for their inferiors, the Union ladies. They are not to blame.—I often blush when I think of the common herd that I am perilling my life for. God save me from such ignorant trash.

You have often heard of majorities for the Union in East Tennessee, but I must confess, taking everything into consideration, if the rebels are entitled to any country it is this. Their friends are many, strong in their fidelity, and seem to have some plausible reasons for their rights, &c.

The name of tory seems to suit them very well. I don't wonder at the promotion of Gov Johnson, Horace Maynard, and others. Such a people can be demagogued. All they know is to be "Union folks."

I can't think that we will remain here very long, even the rebels pointing. The rebel General Vaughn and others are continually annoying us, so much so that we cannot see any peace for them. We didn't expect to fight the rebels when we came here, but find that our personal safety will force us to fight them hard and often.

MORE BLESSED TO GIVE; OR, THE "OLD" AND THE "NEW MAN."

I had the following narrative from a most reliable source, and as near as may be will give it in the language of the narrator:

"I knew a man who, until past the meridian of life, manifested in all his transactions a mean, miserly spirit. Money was his GOD. He was proverbially a mean man. Between forty and fifty years of age he became a subject of sovereign grace. His eyes were opened to see with great distinctness the truth of these words: "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." In a word, he was truly converted. At the period of which I speak he was a wealthy farmer, on one of our prairies. He united with the people of God. He confessed and most deeply deplored the sin of covetousness. He promised with Divine help to live no longer unto him elf. He was sincere in his promise and his purposes. Little did the poor man know himself; the power of habit, of temptation, or the conflict before him between the 'Old' and the 'New man.'"

As was then in the Methodist Church in the country, and is to some extent the custom at this day, the minister in charge was in the habit of receiving his dues in provisions, etc. Soon after fold covetous' united with the class, the preacher got out of meat; so he harnessed up' and rode over to Bro. C.'s house.

"Good morning, Bro. C."

"Good morning; glad to see you; won't you light?"

"No, thank you. Wife says we are out of meat, and I thought—"

(Old man.) 'Out of meat are ye?" (New man.)—"Well I'm glad to hear it; it will do me good to supply you. Go to my smoke house yonder and take the best ham you find—mind and take the biggest."

On went the preacher, and soon returned, bearing a ham weighing twenty pounds. He passed on to his wagon.

Now came the conflict.

(Old man in his heart, *solos.*) "You old fool; that ham weighs twenty pounds! Hams are scarce—worth one shilling per pound." (New man, *solos*) "God loveth the cheerful giver. 'What shall it profit a man, though he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?' O, God forgive me! 'Get thee behind me, Satan.'—'Here, Mr.—come back! come back!' "Now," said he, "go again to my smoke-house, and this time get two hams. Get the very best—mind you get rousers."

Soon he returned, bearing forty pounds more of the precious meat; then came over the poor man again the spirit of covetousness.

(Old man.) "Well, you are a fool! You will die in the poor house yet! Forty sixty pounds, worth $8. Eight dollars gone suck!"

(New man) "Honor the Lord with thy substance. Give and it shall be given to you." "Rejoice not against me, O, mine enemy! though I fall, I shall rise again. Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil. Oh, I am in the valley."

Poor man he was, and, like Bunyan's Christian, he sheathed his sword and cried to Him who was "able and willing"—"Lord save me."

(New man)—"Here, Mr. ——, come back!—come back!" Now his manly form trembled! The water stood in his eyes, and then, like a little child, he wept and sobbed as he told his minister of the warfare within. "And now, Mr. Devil," said he, "if you don't quit this business, I'll give away every ham I've got in the smoke-house."

Then Apollyon spread his wings and left him for a season.

Reader, did you ever know such a man? All this may be Greek to you. If so, just turn to 1 Cor. 2, 12 and you will learn the simple lesson. I personally knew the man when he hoarded everything. I know him now, and honor to his "new nature" and to the Saviour he loved; building churches, profuse in his benevolence, "given to hospitality." O, how does such a man "preach the Word?" Talk of great preachers! The tongue of the elephant. One such living example of the power of the Cross is as high above mere pulpit eloquence as we can well conceive.

GEN. MAGRUDER.—The Alexandria, (La.,) Democrat says the friends of Gen. Magruder recently subscribed five thousand dollars as a *douceur* to that officer, which they tendered him in consequence of the depreciation in the currency and his probable inability to meet his necessary expenses. Gen. Magruder declined accepting the money, in a note, from which the following is an extract:

"I embraced poverty with pleasure when I gave myself to the holy and righteous cause. A soldier from choice and impulse, I shall not charge my Government with the bulk of individuals, but will serve it faithfully as though its currency was above par."

☞ Some of the Madrid journals publish the following strange account:—"The town of Pampeluna was a few days back the scene of a fearful incident. A lion belonging to a traveling menagerie escaped from its cage and rushed through the streets, attacking every one that it met. Three persons were killed by the terrible animal, and about a dozen received injuries. The number of victims would have been more considerable if, in the confusion, a butcher's shop, into which it sprang, enticed by the meat displayed at the door. The butcher had the presence of mind to close his shop, and the owner of the lion being informed of the detention of the animal, fetched one of his cages and applied it to the shop door. The lion being satisfied rushed out as soon as the door was opened, and was caught in the cage as in a trap.

POST OFFICE ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
DECEMBER 10 1863.

To the Editor of the Whig

You will oblige many by informing them through the "Press" that it is a positive order from the Post Office Department "that no papers or letters shall be delivered to any one until the postage is paid."

The accumulation of papers in the office is immense, and if subscribers do not get their papers it can be explained in this way: *When papers are prepaid they should be marked "pre paid" at the office from which they are sent. Letters that are pre paid* are certainly delivered.—The name of the regiment to which the person belongs should be distinctly written.

JOHN L. EUBANK, P. M.

P. S. The name of the office is the "Post Office of the Army of Northern Virginia," and not as you have it, the "*Northern* Army of Virginia."

Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas, died in July last, as we are informed. There have been several premature reports of his death, calling for as many contradictions. But it is now certain that he has closed his career, than which few have been so replete with important events and striking incidents. He is one of the many who, since the beginning of the war, have gone beneath the sod, while the tempest still raged that deforms our sky.

MARRIAGES.—Some one has been keeping an account of marriages published, and has arrived at the conclusion that there are as many "matches made" now as ever. He thinks the war has not had a very great effect upon matrimonial alliances. But "when this cruel war is over," and our soldier boys return home, if preachers get rewarded for all the ceremonies they will get rich. While cooking and washing in camp, the boys have found out and learned to appreciate the value of women, and while making their own fires going to mill, feeding stock, etc., the girls have found out and learned to appreciate the value of men.

A Rare Feature.

A curious case came up a short time since before the Surpreme Court in the city of New York. A young girl, aged sixteen, was dismissed from one of the public schools for having refused to sing the chorus of an abolition school song—"The Battle Hymn of the Republic"—recently introduced. Her father applied for her restoration, and applied to the Surpreme Court for a mandamus compelling the restoration of the young lady to her priviledges. The justice refused to grant the motion. The abolitionists, it would thus appear, are making rapid advances. Doubtless in a short time some abolition band will introduce into Northern schools amalgamation lyrics and scholars who refuse to endorse and sing them will be dismissed.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., VA., Dec. 16th, 1863.

It is not true that the enemy have retired their forces beyond the Rappahannock, or that they are tearing up the R Road. They still occupy Culpeper in force, with their pickets extending nearly to the Rapidan. During the last week supplies of clothing have been distributed to our troops. Nothing else of interest.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., VA., Dec 17th, 1863.

A Lieutenant and five privates were captured on the Rappahannock river on Monday night. Gen. Meade has been or will be superseded. Four corps of the enemy, infantry and cavalry, are busy preparing winter quarters in Culpeper county, and corduroying the road. One corps of infantry, and most of the art llery, have gone behind the Rappahannock river, to guard the line of rail road and to winter. A heavy rain has been falling since last night, and turned into sleet to-day, making the roads quite heavy.

YANKEE RAID ON THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Dec. 16th, 1863.

A force of the enemy, supposed to number three thousand composed of cavalry and mounted infantry, under Averill, reached Salem, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, this morning at half-past ten o'clock. A train with troops from this city approached within sight of the depot and was fired at. The depot, containing a considerable quantity of produce, and the Government depot adjoining, were burning at that time. Telegraphic communication having been interrupted, nothing has been heard since.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 16th, 1863.

It is always difficult to harmonize the conflicting views of individuals and large assemblies on matters of great national importance, hence the real business before Congress drags its slow length along. Already few notes of importance at the supposed tardiness in legislation, but the people must recollect that it requires time to compose the different views, digest the many schemes presented and adopt plans agreeable to the majority. Members seem anxious to find and adopt the best possible methods for the relief of the country. It is hoped, after mature deliberation, that wise measures in reference to the currency, taxation, replenishing the army and procuring army supplies will be agreed upon. The Senate has agreed to the House amendments to the bill to repeal the substitute law. This is the first bill passed during the present session, and awaits the President's approval to become a law, which it is believed, will at once approve it. A number of important bills have been presented in the House; one is that all affairs in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments shall forthwith furnish, under oath, a schedule of all the property owned at the time of their appointment, and all hereafter appointed are to furnish such schedule before entering on their duties. Another, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive the tax in kind of Irish pork from the farmers when slaughtered, in lieu of cured bacon next March, from the farmers, at or near the government packing houses. This bill, if passed, will be a great advantage both to the farmers and government. Another is to raise four hundred millions by direct taxation, according to the census of 1860. Another is to put into service all who have furnished substitutes. Another, instructing the military committee to enquire into the propriety of the President dismissing from office and putting into the ranks all officers who all w their command to be suprised. Another, to prevent all exports and imports except on government account. Another to repeal the naturalization laws. Another to place in the military service all persons claiming to be citizens of the United States. A bill to organize the Supreme Court and Court of Claims was postponed until the third Monday of January. A preamble and resolutions, in response to Lincoln's proclamation was submitted, but laid on the table, a large majority of the members alleging that nothing emanating from Lincoln is worthy of the serious notice and action by the House. The death of Mr. Yancey was announced in both Houses, and appropriate resolutions adopted and eulogies pronounced. In the Senate by Mr. Clay of Ala., Orr, of South Carolina, and Brown, of Mississippi; and in the House by Mr. Chilton, of Ala., Miles, of S. C., Graham, of Texas, Foote, of Tenn., Preston, of Va., and Lewis, of Ga., after which both Houses adjoured.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 17th, 1863.

The act of Congress of the 4th April last exempts mail contractors from military service. The War Department has refused to discharge men from the army to whom contracts have been awarded, which has caused considerable complaint. The matter was brought to the attention of the House a few days ago, and a resolution of enquiry was addressed to the President. To-day the President's reply was read in the House, submitting a lengthy communication from the Secretary of War in justification of his department, the main point of which is that, in his opinion, the language of the act contemplates the exemption of such as may have contracts awarded before being enrolled or entering the service, and not to discharge those in service before the contract was awarded. Referred.

The Military Committee bill to limit the tenure of Cabinet officers to two years, unless renominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, was reported back to the House by the Judiciary Committee, with the recommendation that it do not pass, when the subject was laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted to enquire into the expediency of amending the 12th section of the tithing act, so as to include hogs slaughtered by others than producers.

The Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to erquire if there was any law in existence authorizing the military authorities to require passports of citizens before travelling over ordinary thoroughfares of the country, and report a bill to prevent unnecessary interference with personal rights, and protect the efficient organization of the army and the general interests of the Government. The committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an Appellate Military Court for appeals from the judgment of ordinary courts martial, and to enlarge the power of courts martial to compel the attendance of witnesses.

The Military Committee reported a bill providing that any officer or private, whom a board of physicians may declare permanently disabled, may resign or demand his discharge, or, if he choose, may remain in the army and be considered on furlough, with no pay, unless satisfactorily shown that he is utterly unable to earn a livelihood, and no means of support, and is not provided for by the Confederate or State Governments, county, parish or town, in which case an officer shall secure half pay, and a private full pay.

After a long discussion the last was made the special order for Monday next.

The Senate had a long debate on the bill to provide for a meeting of the next Congress on the third Monday in February, which was amended to meet in May, and adopted, when the whole subject was laid on the table for the present.

The bill to appoint an Assistant Post Master General for the trans-Mississippi was laid on the table.

THE RAID ON SALEM!

RICHMOND, Dec. 19th, 1863.

The raid upon Salem has caused a sensation here and further particulars are eagerly looked for. The movement is regarded as the boldest attempt of the enemy since Grierson's raid through Mississippi. It is believed that Dr. Rucker piloted or directed Averill the course to pursue, and it is deemed not improbable that the enemy may go to North Carolina and Danville, Va. No Lynchburg dispatches yet received.

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, GA., Dec. 16th, 1863

The enemy's future plans are involved in mystery. They have had but four men at work on the bridges, and have completed but one rail road bridge over the north side of the Tennessee, at Bridgeport. All is quiet in front.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 16th, 1863.

Everything is quiet. General Beauregard and Col. Harris, Chief Engineer, paid an official visit of inspection of Fort Sumter last night. No news of importance. An occasional shot has been exchanged between the batteries. A heavy north east blow is prevailing.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17, 1863

Affairs are very quiet. No firing on Sumter, and no firing on the city.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17th, 1863.

Four shells were thrown into the city last night. Our batteries opened a heavy fire and silenced the enemy.—Nothing interesting this morning.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 18th, 1863.

No news this morning. Weather stormy and no firing.

GOV. WATTS AND HIS MOTHER.—When Colonel—now Governor—Watts was passing through this city, with his regiment, the 17th Alabama, en route from Pensacola to Tennessee, his military suit of Confederate grey from wear and exposure had become considerably rusted and was of very doubtful color. Perhaps it was that seeing a great many officers in fine uniforms, all untarnished by exposure and Camp service, and unexceptionable in the polish of gilt buttons and gold lace, put it into his head that he ought to get him a new suit. We went with him to a place to examine material, but after looking around awhile he changed his mind and went away without purchasing, for, he said, his old mother would make him a suit of jeans. There was a noble mother of a noble son, and both worthy examples to their respective sexes, of patriotism, industry, economy and simplicity.—*Gulf City Home Journal.*

CATALOGUE SALE

Of imported goods, by Wilkes Morris, Auctioneer, Dec. 17th, 1863.

French wove corsets, $25 each; madder hdk'fs, $24 50 to $32 50 per doz; linseys, $6 50 to $7; Orleans lustre, $6 to $6 75; delburgs, $8 62½ to $8 70; prints, assorted colors, $4 37½ to $4 95; alpaca, $7 50 to $9 50; delaines, $7 to $7 50; Welsh flannel $7 75 to $8; fancy flannel, $10; scarlet saxony, $10; fancy shirting, $5; bleached shirting, $4 to $4 65; woolen cloth, $21 to $29; blue broad cloth, $65; black do, $55; rolled cambric, $2 to $2 10; mohair, $6½ to $12 50; jaconet, $4 75; fancy tweeds, $7 per yard; linen cambric hdk'fs $35 per doz; shawls, $75 each; fancy flannel shirts, $230 per doz; brown cotton drawers, $130 per doz; do do shirts, $156; merino drawers, $70 per doz; pins, $10 75 per package; whole and colored hose, $36; merino half hose, $41 per dozen; shoe thread, $9 25 to $9 87½; flax thread, $12 12½ per lb; window glass, $96 per box; cotton cards, $42 per pair; bonnet frames, $75 per doz; envelopes, $40 to $60 per M; note paper, $50; letter do $40 to $67 50; cap do $57 per ream; printing paper, $1 37½ per pound; steel pens, $5 62½ to $10 25; pen holders, $15 50 per gross; playing cards, $38 per dozen packs; blue mass, $7; camphor, 19 to $13; Calomel, 10 75 to $12 75; balsam copaiba, 5 to $5 50; Chloroform, 7 25 to $7 50; carb ammonia, $4 30; epsom salts, 1 62½ to $1 85; calcined magnesia, $3; prepared chalk, $1 05; cream tartar, $4 10; rolled sulphur, $1 95; chlorate potash, $2 75 per pound; morphine, $50 per oz; ext. logwood, $3 25 per pound; tanning acid, 3 25 to $4 25 per oz; copperas, $1 55; alum, 1 35 to $1 60; black pepper, 6 65 to $6 75 per pound; sperm candles, $10; Jamaica coffee, $7 62½; Congou tea, 9 62½ to $11; sugar, $1 85 for brown, $4 12½ to $4 40 for crushed, $5 25 to 5 40 for loaf; brown soap, $2; brown Windsor soap; 15 25 to $15 75 per dozen; castile soap, $2 75 per round; codfish, 1 40 to $1 65 per pound; salmon, 4 00 to $4 5; mackerel, $2 00 per barrel; sardines, 4 12½ to $5 87½ per box; pickles, $125 per dozen jars; tea waiters, 19 to $24 per set; scissors, $25 per dozen; French calf skins, $9 00 to $70; sheep skins, $530 per dozen; ladies gaiters, $36 to $47; ladies gum boots $2 50; ladies kid boots, $50; girls and misses cashmere boots, $24; French calf bouchers $44; russet brogans, $47; russet cavalry boots, $ 5; short Wellington boots, $50 per pair; alcohol $70 to $72; brandy, $92 50 to $107 50; Holland gin, $45 to $5; whiskey, $58 50 to $62; rum, $49 50 per gallon; Bou bon whiskey, $205 to $225 per dozen; olive oil, $33 per gallon.

A YOUNG HERO.—At the battle of Montmirail, a young officer, named Durosier, chanced to be in attendance on the emperor at the moment when it became essential to dispatch an order to one of the generals of division; and Napoleon hastily summoning him to his side, gave him instructions to deliver it without delay.

"Spare neither yourself nor horse, sir," he said sternly, "for there is not a moment to lose, and return at once to report to me that my order has been obeyed."

Durosier galloped off amid a shower of shot and shells, and within a quarter of an hour he was again beside the emperor. His duty was performed.

"You have behaved well monsieur," said Napoleon, when he had received his report; you have a stout heart and a clear head, though you are still only a youngster. I give you a captain's brevet, and attach you to my person. What is your name?"

"Durosier, sire."

"It seems familiar to me. On what occasion have I before heard it?"

"I was the colonel of the boy battalion, your majesty."

"Ah, I remember! Well, that is an additional reason why I should attach you to my person."

"It is too late, sire," murmured the young soldier, "Too late. Capt. Durosier, and why?"

"Sire, they have hit me." And as he spoke he withdrew a handkerchief saturated with blood from the breast of his coat." All will soon be over, *Vive l'Empereur! Vive la France!*"

He reeled for an instant in his saddle, and then fell heavily into the arms of an officer who had sprung forward to support him. Timoleon Durosier was a corps.

"So young!—so young!—and so brave!—to die on his first battlefield!" exclaimed the emperor, as he bent down for an instant over the body. "Poor boy! Poor boy!" Then setting spurs to his horse he galloped off, as if unable to linger over so sad a spectacle.

BLESS HER, LET HER GO.

Some time ago I fell in love
With pretty Mary Jane,
And I did hope that by and by
She'd love me back again.
Alas! my hopes are drawing bright.
Were all at once made dim—
She saw a chap, I don't know where,
And fell in love with him!

Next time I went (now how it was
I don't pretend to say,
But when my chair moved up to hers,
Why hers would move away.
Before I always got a kiss,
(I own, with some full fuss.)
But now, forsooth for love or fun,
Tis non comme-il-faut-buss.

I sat me down in thought profound,
This maxim wise drew—
'Tis easier far to like a girl
Than make a girl like you.
But after all I don't believe

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFED'RATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DEC. 24 1863.

MISSING.

The following copies of our *Weekly Journal* are missing from our files. Any person having them will confer a favor by forwarding them to us, for which we will pay 50 cents for each copy, or a liberal price for a number of copies.

[illegible]

CHRISTMAS.

To-morrow will be Christmas, upon which occasion the [illegible] are hereby heartily [illegible] throughout the country. Would that we could [illegible] them under more cheering circumstances.

[illegible] the appearance of things is there is no [illegible] or despair. We have never yet [illegible] permitted ourselves to [illegible] success—not perhaps at [illegible] the matter we would have it to succeed, but [illegible] time and as He seeth best.

[illegible] word is spoken. If Vicksburg [illegible] we should now have seen the end of the war [illegible] so we think, and so did others [illegible] Vicksburg fell, and it is now useless to [illegible] it has not. The last [illegible] has not yet come—the present [illegible] but full of hope, and not at any [illegible] to [illegible] do his full duty, and [illegible] and the future will [illegible]

[illegible] he may will the [illegible] [illegible] of the Union [illegible] permit, we wish [illegible] in the din [illegible] more or less [illegible]

[illegible] South Carolina [illegible] N. C. [illegible] be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 19th, 1863.

The death of Senator Polk, of Missouri, was announced in both Houses. No business transacted in either house. The committees are regularly at work, and important reports are expected in a few days. The Chief of the Conscript Bureau expresses the opinion that ten thousand fraudulent substitute papers are held in the country.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 19th, 1863.

The Tribune says that a more lugubrious document than Davis' message we never read;—all is darkness and despair.

The Chesapeake left Shelburne on Saturday with an increased crew and twenty chaldrons of coal.

Gen. Banks announces that the forces under Washburne have seized the approaches to Matagorda. The rebel garrison at Fort Esperanza, of one thousand men, blew up the magazine and spiked ten guns were captured.

The steamer Natchez, captured by the supply steamer Circassian, had arrived at Fortress Monroe. The Natchez had a valuable assorted cargo.

Lincoln visits Ford's theatre nightly to witness Hackett.

Salisbury, of Delaware, refuses to take the loyalty oath, and it is likely to lead to trouble in the Senate.

The cutter, captured at Charleston City C. H., now has eight officers and eighty-two privates.

The Herald says that Mr. Conrad will introduce a joint resolution in the senate declaring the French invasion of Mexico an unfriendly act towards the United States and requiring it to be met the only of the three departments of government against France.—On Tuesday Friends, West introduced a resolution that the President be requested to appoint three Commissioners, empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond, to the end that this bloody, destructive and inhuman war shall cease, and the differences be referred upon terms of equity, humanity and equality under the Constitution. Washburne moved that the resolution be laid upon the table; yeas 89, nays 45. Resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to report a bill repealing the negative slave law was laid on the table by a vote of eight nay fifty-eight yeas.

THE LATE RAID ON SALEM.

BOSTON, Dec. 19th, 1863.

The late raid in Salem has created intense excitement here. Johnson's citizens attacked a number of unarmed infantry, and after their arrival at the station, on Washington street, they fired into the crowd, killing a woman and wounding several others. Two companies of infantry were ordered out, and the rioters were dispersed. Several arrests were made.

FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 23d, 1863.

The Houston Telegraph of the 19th inst. has been received. The Telegraph believed that the Texas Legislature would not adjourn before the 1st of January. The Legislature has passed a bill to issue treasury notes to the amount of $1,000,000, which is intended to be used for the purchase of cotton, to be delivered to Confederate agents at Matamoras, Mexico, in the Rio Grande, with the

It is reported that the Federals, under Gen. Banks, are fortifying the Rio Grande, and that the Texas troops are preparing to attack them. Reinforcements are coming to Banks from Louisiana. The small-pox is made its appearance in this city.

General Walker is now in view of the Mississippi river, pressing away. They have already sunk one transport, burned another and two barges, and burned the large transport Buck Hawk. Now they are planting their batteries to dispute the passage of the river, when we hear of much lamentation and gnashing of teeth on account of the

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, Dec. 19th, 1863.

Skirmishing continued yesterday between the pickets above Tullahoma, and the result not known. Nothing interesting from the front.

THE RAID ON SALEM.

BOSTON, Dec. 19th, 1863.

The Salem correspondent of the Herald, dated Salem, Dec. 19th, says that on Wednesday morning the enemy's cavalry, about 1,000 strong, made their way into the city in small squads, and when they were drawn up in the streets, the body fell in and marched to the centre of the city, where they broke open the safes which crowned the street. They broke open the U. S. Clothing Store, and then proceeded to the Naval Rendezvous, where they found a number of sailors and marines, who were paroled. They then took a number of horses, and proceeded to the Essex Bank, where they found a number of citizens in charge of eight pieces of artillery. As the first three shots at the bank, which rattled their chains. They opened many stores and offices, and carried off considerable booty, and destroyed a quantity of goods.

They were pitched from a man named Hall, who was ordered to cover at this post for God's sake in the spring, but deserted at 5 minutes to the enemy. The enemy remained here until five o'clock in the evening, when hearing that Fitzhugh Lee and Rosser were in pursuit, they left, camping about six miles from town that night. They stole about fifty horses before they left camp, as they had more than they could get along with. Supposing that they could not cross Craigie Creek, by way they came, they changed their course, going in the direction of Lynn. It is said they represented that they had 1,500 men, but that their force had been divided and a portion sent in their direction. Among the prisoners captured was Capt. Forbes, a Quartermaster of the post. Many servants went with them.

THE SALEM RAIDERS.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 18, 1863.

But little additional news in the Salem raid. On Tuesday night they encamped and marched into the camp of Capt. White, on Town's Creek, and captured 17 men and about 50 horses, which were being recuperated. Farmers who arrived at this place this evening, say that the enemy were this side of Craig's Creek, 18 miles of Salem, on yesterday noon, and that their camp was visible from the mountains. Craig's Creek was rising rapidly yesterday, and it was impossible to ford it, which prevents the enemy's further retreat at the New Castle road.

FURTHER FROM THE RAID ON SALEM.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 19th, 1863.

Passengers this evening report that the enemy, during Craig's Creek post to-day encamped four miles from Catawba Creek, 20 miles from this city. Nothing

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, Dec. 20th, 1863.

Scouts from Cleveland report that the enemy, during the night, were engaged in throwing up breastworks. Nothing interesting from the front.

THE RAID ON SALEM.

BOSTON, Dec. 20th, 1863.

The Herald's correspondent at Fortress Monroe, dated 19th, says that the steamer Commodore, with the 1st Virginia, cavalry, Col. Lee, and the 1st Maryland, Col. Wood, left Yorktown on Wednesday morning to the assistance of the Salem raiders. The Commodore was to land at Hampton Creek, and the troops were to march to Salem, a distance of 30 miles. The Herald's correspondent at Yorktown says that the Salem raiders, numbering 1,500 men, with four pieces of artillery, left Salem on Wednesday morning, taking the road to Lynnhaven Inlet, where they expected to find a steamer to take them to Fortress Monroe. They were pursued by a force of 2,000 men, and when they reached Lynnhaven Inlet they found no steamer, and were obliged to fight their way back to Salem. They were attacked by the pursuing force at Salem, and a fight ensued, in which the raiders were defeated, losing their artillery and a number of prisoners. The fort was defended by about 100 men, with four pieces of artillery, which were turned against the raiders. The fight lasted two hours and five minutes, when our troops surrendered, being overwhelmed with numbers. The Herald's correspondent at Yorktown says that the object of the enemy appears to be to reach Lynnhaven Inlet, if possible, with the view of getting a boat to bear his proposed field of operations. There is no doubt that he made

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Dec. 22, 1863.

Forty thousand claims of widows, orphans, &c., for the pay of deceased soldiers are now on file in the office of the Second Auditor, and are coming in at the rate of two hundred per day. With the force now employed, the office is able to adjust about fifty to sixty per day. From this it will be seen that years must elapse before the claims can be adjusted. The widows and orphans are needing the small amounts due them, and a bill is now pending in Congress to take all these claims out of the office of the Auditor and establish a seperate bureau where the work can be rapidly pushed forward.

FROM ARKANSAS AND MEXICO.

[Special to the Advertiser and Register.]

OXFORD, Miss., Dec. 22, 1863.

The Chicago Times, of the 14th, with Cairo dates to the 12th, says that accounts represent Gen. Price, with five thousand men, as crossing the Red River into Texas, and that Marmaduke was endeavoring to join him. The Federals were in pursuit.

New Orleans advices via Memphis, say that an arrival from Vera Cruz confirms the capture of Puebla by the Mexicans. The road is generally in possession of guerrillas. The French supplies are only carried by heavy escorts.

FROM NEW ORLEANS—MUTINY AT FORT JACKSON.

MOBILE, Dec. 24, 1863.

Capt. Girard, chief of ordnance of Gen. Gardner, escaped from New Orleans on the 16th, and confirms the mutiny at Fort Jackson. Three gunboats and two transports were sent down at 10 A. M., and one gunboat went to Fort Pike in the afternoon, and he heard heavy firing in that direction.

The partizans burned two schooners transporting cotton at Bayou Lacomb, near Manchac.

Three pickets on the road reported that Taylor whipped Franklin on the 11th inst., at the mouth of Red River, driving him to his gunboats, and on the 12th sacked Baton Rouge.

Letters from prisoners on Johnson's Island state that they are on less than half rations. Col. Allen, Capt. Hewitt, the Adjutant of Mile' Legion, and Col Gen. Johnson, of the 15th Arkansas, were in irons for trying to escape.

The True Delta Extra, has an account of the mutiny, and says that it has been suppressed.

FROM TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, Dec. 22, 1863.

Our latest advices from the front represent that our troops are a few miles beyond Beans' station, and that active operations are confined to the cavalry, who are skirmishing with the enemy beyond Rogersville. Numerous reports have been received to the effect that the main body of the enemy are at Clinton, Tenn. Indications are unfavorable to the continuation of hostilities during the winter.

CAUSES OF FINANCIAL DERANGEMENT.—A correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, reviewing one of the plans of finance, remarks:

The condition of the currency is shown by the fact that it is worth but from five to six cents in the dollars—taking gold as a standard. I regard this as no exaggeration. From our peculiar circumstances, gold has an excessive and unnatural value. I consider real estate as a juster index of the depreciation of the currency; but tried by that standard, the question is a very grave one, demanding the careful consideration and resolute action of every true man.

The causes of the depreciation are stated to be—

1st. The delay of Congress to levy a tax adequate to meet the exigencies of the case, and the dilatory manner in which the tax has been collected.

2d. The loss of territory, and the consequent loss of revenue arising from this tax.

3d. The segregation of the Confederacy by the loss of the Mississippi.

4th. The disasters to our arms, and arbitrary military impressments.

The above named causes are all weighty, but I think an important one is overlooked, viz. The undefined fear of ultimate repudiation. A perfect credit depends upon two things—ability to pay, and a disposition to pay. It will be conceded that the former depends upon the maintenance of our independence and latter upon the temper of the people. I am persuaded that we have or will have the ability to pay if our resources are wisely administered, and I cannot permit myself to believe that a people who are making such heroic sacrifices to the cause can or will allow an independence so dearly bought to be stained with a thought of repudiation.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19th, 1863.

Nothing new. The enemy has been quiet for the past twenty-four hours. Our fire remains unabated. Battery Simkins has been upon the enemy's working parties at Gregg and Wagner.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20, 1863.

The enemy opened fire on the city between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday night, and threw fifteen shells. This afternoon 20 more were fired. Some slight damage was done to buildings. No person injured. Our batteries replied. All is quiet at Sumter. No other news.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21st, 1863.

All quiet last night. Nothing new this morning.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21st, 1863.

Very little change in the position of affairs. Some few shots were exchanged between the enemy's batteries firing at Moultrie and our own. No firing on Sumter. The enemy continues at work on Gregg and Wagner extending the flanks of the former and sodding the latter. No important movements of the fleet. The enemy have displayed a calcium light which has reflected towards the city for the last two nights. They have not taken Charleston after one hundred and sixty-six days.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22, 1863.

Six shells were thrown into the city last night. Early this morning several Yankee barges were discovered within 200 yards of Sumter, taking soundings, and protected by four monitors. Our batteries and gunboats opened a heavy fire, when the barges left.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 23, 1863.

Nothing of importance to-day. There has been no firing on the part of the enemy. Our batteries have kept up a slow fire on the enemy's working parties. The fleet remains about in the usual position.

THE YANKEE RAIDERS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 21st, 1863.

The following official dispatch was received last night:

WEST SPRINGS MOUNTAIN, Dec. —, 1863.

To Gen. S. Cooper:—

The enemy finding this point guarded, turned off from Scott's toward Covery. They may attempt to cross from Rockpatch to Dalapa's Creek. Echols is blockading that road. I am informed from three different sources that they have burned a number of their wagons, killed their broken down horses, and lost much of their ammunition, and are traveling in haste. I have seen this morning a large fire in the direction of Jackson River bridge.

(Signed) SAM. JONES, Maj. Gen.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 21, 1863.

Congress is getting ready to do more important work. The proceedings after this week will be of the highest importance. The Chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs presented to the House to-day, a bill which continues in service to the end of the war all soldiers now in the service, or shall hereafter enter the same, and shall remain in the existing organizations. This bill was a committee report, but was presented for the consideration of the House, and at the request of the author, was referred to his committee. Another member presented resolutions that if any part of the army be reconstructed they shall be allowed to elect their company and regimental officers. Some debate took place and several other propositions were presented, all of which were referred. The military committee reported a bill which provides that where a substitute has deserted, or hereafter deserts, or who at the time of his reception was unfit, or where he becomes liable to enrolment under present or future laws, the principal shall go into the army. This bill will be considered in order. A number of persons in this city having substitutes, have employed counsel to test the legality of any act of Congress which may attempt to place the beneficiaries in service. Congress debated the subject. Some are of the opinion that, better than nothing, those who have substitutes should all become liable, and, at the end of three years time putting them in the army.

The bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, four days ago, was taken up. Several amendments were adopted. The most important allows an appeal of both parties who are dissatisfied at the award of local appraisers to the State Commissioners, and prohibits the impressment of old negroes, except by order of the General commanding the department; the bill was passed.

A bill was passed allowing farmers to commute the tenth of sweet potatoes, paying their value at the money rates of impressment.

The bill providing for wounded and disabled soldiers was postponed and made the special order for Monday next.

The Senate passed a bill to protect members of Congress from the annoyance of passport agents.

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, Dec. 21st, 1863.

The enemy's force at Cleveland consists of about forty men, who are acting as couriers between Chattanooga and Knoxville. Nothing important from the front.

FROM TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, Dec. 21st, 1863.

Officers from the front state that our forces are moving forward in the direction of Knoxville. All the country between Bean's Station and Morristown has been cleared of the enemy. Only three hundred prisoners were captured in the engagement at Bean's station, as the men stopped to pillage the wagon trains, which were loaded with coffee, sugar, conversed hams and shoes. Many more might have been captured. Reports from below state that Imboden has surrounded the Salem raiders, and probably would capture the entire party. The enemy had burned their wagons, and were destroying their artillery, to prevent its falling into our hands. Five Yankees, captured within three miles of Cumberland Gap by our cavalry, arrived here to-day. The Rail Road between here and Lynchburg will be put in running order by saturday. The Tri-Weekly Knoxville Register will issue here to-morrow.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Dec. 22, 1863.

Quiet reigns supreme on the Rapidan. The enemy have sent another corps of infantry, making two now wintering behind the Rappahannock, and three on this side of that river. Meade's head quarters are at Brandy Station.—Warrenton is occupied by a brigade of the enemy's cavalry. The enemy are hugging the Railroad closely. The weather is cloudy and threatening snow.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 22d, 1863.

The bill concerning substitutes, which the military committee reported to the House on yesterday, was extensively debated to-day, and a number of amendments proposed. The majority of those participating in the debate favored the putting of principals at once into service. No vote was taken. The debate continuing until adjournment.—The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to punish persons enticing soldiers to desert or harboring or aiding deserters. A bill was introduced to prevent dealing in the currency of the enemy. The latter bill caused considerable discussion, but the morning hour passed before action was reached. The Senate passed a bill to pay to the Provisional Government and Council of Kentucky one million of dollars to clothe the Kentucky troops.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Dec. 22, 1863.

Forty thousand claims of widows, orphans, &c., for the pay of deceased soldiers are now on file in the office of the Second Auditor, and are coming in at the rate of two hundred per day. With the force now employed, the office is able to adjust about fifty to sixty per day. From this it will be seen that years must elapse before the claims can be adjusted. The widows and orphans are needing the small amounts due them, and a bill is now pending in Congress to take all these claims out of the office of the Auditor and establish a seperate bureau where the work can be rapidly pushed forward.

FROM ARKANSAS AND MEXICO.

[Special to the Advertiser and Register.]

OXFORD, Miss., Dec. 22, 1863.

The Chicago Times, of the 14th, with Cairo dates to the 12th, says that accounts represent Gen. Price, with five thousand men, as crossing the Red River into Texas, and that Marmaduke was endeavoring to join him. The Federals were in pursuit.

New Orleans advices via Memphis, say that an arrival from Vera Cruz confirms the capture of Puebla by the Mexicans. The road is generally in possession of guerrillas. The French supplies are only carried by heavy escorts.

FROM NEW ORLEANS—MUTINY AT FORT JACKSON.

MOBILE, Dec. 24, 1863.

Capt. Girard, chief of ordnance of Gen. Gardner, escaped from New Orleans on the 16th, and confirms the mutiny at Fort Jackson. Three gunboats and two transports were sent down at 10 A. M., and one gunboat went to Fort Pike in the afternoon, and he heard heavy firing in that direction.

The partizans burned two schooners transporting cotton at Bayou Lacomb, near Manchac.

Three pickets on the road reported that Taylor whipped Franklin on the 11th inst., at the mouth of Red River, driving him to his gunboats, and on the 12th sacked Baton Rouge.

Letters from prisoners on Johnson's Island state that they are on less than half rations. Col. Allen, Capt. Hewitt, the Adjutant of Mile' Legion, and Col Gen. Johnson, of the 15th Arkansas, were in irons for trying to escape.

The True Delta Extra, has an account of the mutiny, and says that it has been suppressed.

FROM TENNESSEE.

BRISTOL, Dec. 22, 1863.

Our latest advices from the front represent that our troops are a few miles beyond Beans' station, and that active operations are confined to the cavalry, who are skirmishing with the enemy beyond Rogersville. Numerous reports have been received to the effect that the main body of the enemy are at Clinton, Tenn. Indications are unfavorable to the continuation of hostilities during the winter.

CAUSES OF FINANCIAL DERANGEMENT.—A correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, reviewing one of the plans of finance, remarks:

The condition of the currency is shown by the fact that it is worth but from five to six cents in the dollars—taking gold as a standard. I regard this as no exaggeration. From our peculiar circumstances, gold has an excessive and unnatural value. I consider real estate as a juster index of the depreciation of the currency; but tried by that standard, the question is a very grave one, demanding the careful consideration and resolute action of every true man.

The causes of the depreciation are stated to be—

1st. The delay of Congress to levy a tax adequate to meet the exigencies of the case, and the dilatory manner in which the tax has been collected.

2d. The loss of territory, and the consequent loss of revenue arising from this tax.

3d. The segregation of the Confederacy by the loss of the Mississippi.

4th. The disasters to our arms, and arbitrary military impressments.

The above named causes are all weighty, but I think an important one is overlooked, viz. The undefined fear of ultimate repudiation. A perfect credit depends upon two things—ability to pay, and a disposition to pay. It will be conceded that the former depends upon the maintenance of our independence and latter upon the temper of the people. I am persuaded that we have or will have the ability to pay if our resources are wisely administered, and I cannot permit myself to believe that a people who are making such heroic sacrifices to the cause can or will allow an independence so dearly bought to be stained with a thought of repudiation.

The New Conscription Bill.

In the Confederate Senate on Monday last Mr. Sparrow, from the Military Committee, reported back, asking a discharge from their further consideration, several bills and resolutions relating to exemptions, substitutes, etc., upon the ground that they were all provided for in the following bill, which the Committee had instructed him to report:

AN ACT TO ORGANIZE FORCES TO SERVE DURING THE WAR.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That from and after the passage of this act, all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five, shall be in the military service of the Confederate States for the war.

SEC. 2. That all between the ages of sixteen and eighteen and between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five shall belong to the reserve, and shall be organized as hereinafter provided; and that all those between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall belong to the army in the field.

SEC. 3. That all those who shall hereafter arrive at the age of sixteen years shall belong to and be enrolled in, the reserve, and those who may hereafter arrive at the age of eighteen shall be transferred from the reserves to the army in the field.

SEC. 4. That the reserve corps shall be used for local defence, for post and garrison duty, and shall not be ordered beyond the limits of their own State, except in cases of great emergency in the opinion of the Commanding General, and then not for a longer period than thirty days, and that all details for provost and hospital guards, for commissary and quartermaster's agents, for service in enforcing the conscript act, and for all other purposes except as hereinafter provided, shall be from this corps.

SEC. 5. That all persons liable to duty in the reserve corps shall enroll themselves within such time and at such place or places, in their respective counties or parishes, as may be prescribed by the President, and that upon their failure to do so, the person so failing shall be conscribed to the army in the field.

SEC. 6. That the organization of the reserve corps shall be the same as that provided by existing laws for the army in the field, and shall consist of infantry of the line, light infantry, riflemen and mounted riflemen, in such proportion as may be prescribed by the President; and the several companies, when formed, shall elect their own officers and be organized, under the direction of the President, into battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, as the case may be, and the officers thereto appointed as now provided by law.

SEC. 7. That any existing organizations composed of non conscripts, may, in the discretion of the President, be received into the service and form a part of the reserve corps.

SEC. 8. That the officers, non-commissed officers and privates belonging to the said reserve corps shall be entitled, whilst in actual service, but not otherwise, to the same pay and allowances now provided by law for the army in the field, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 9. That no person shall be relieved from the operations of this act by reason of having been heretofore discharged from the army where no disability now exists; *nor shall those who have furnished substitutes be any longer exempted by reason thereof. Provided*, That those who have paid into the Public Treasury the amount specified by the act in relation to exemptions, approved 11th October, 1862, and who may be held to service under this act, shall be re-paid a fair proportion of the amount so paid by them, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 10. That all laws granting exemptions from military service be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and that hereafter none shall be exempt except the following:

I. All who shall be held to be unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

II. All officers of the Confederate States Government now exempt by the acts of Congress or of the State Legislatures.

III. Ministers of religion, superintendents of asylums for the deaf, dumb and blind and of the insane; one editor of each newspaper and the employees in newspaper establishments; physicians and apothecaries as now provided by law, and upon the terms and considerations and in the manner provided by the act in relation to exemption, approved October 11th, 1862.

SECTION 11. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant details under general rules and regulations, to be issued by the War Department, either from the reserve corps or from the army in the field, of skilled artizans and workmen, to produce munitions of war or other material necessary in carrying on the war; and in all other cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and necessity require that he should make such detail; and he may make such order of details whenever he may think proper.

SECTION 12. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal any part of the act entitled "An Act to provide further for the public defence," approved 10th of April, 1862, or of the Act amendatory thereto, approved 27th September, 1862, except as herein expressly provided for.

The bill was read a second time and one hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

The Sinking of the Weehawken off Charleston Harbor.

The New York Herald, of Saturday, contains the particulars of the sinking of the monitor Weehawken off Charleston, on the 6th inst. Its correspondent writes:

Saturday had been a bright and beautiful day, with scarcely a breath of air astir, and with a calm, untroubled sea. During the night a breeze sprang up, and the wind, blowing freshly at daylight on Sunday, increased by noon to a violent storm. The iron clad fleet was lying meantime at its usual anchorage. The frigate New Ironsides was stationed off Morris Island, at a distance of about one mile due east from Fort Wagner—or, as is now called, Fort Strong. North of the Ironsides lay the flag-ship Philadelphia, distant four hundred yards. The Weehawken was next in line anchored two or three hundred yards to the northward of the flagship. The Montank was on picket duty, between Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie. Astern of the Ironsides lay the Nahant and Passaic—the latter furthest away from the flagship, and nearer than any other vessel to the Morris-Island shore. The South Carolina and the Home were rocking on the restless tide some five or six hundred yards astern of the iron-clads.

The above was the position of the fleet when the first signal of distress was made from the Weehawken, at a few minutes before two o'clock. The signal was seen and answered at once by the flag ship, from which four boats were dispatched to her assistance, and by the South Carolina, which sent two of her boats to the Weehawken's aid. The tugs Dandelion and Iris were also at once called up, and with them Commander Duncan, of the Weehawken, who chanced to be on the flagship, and in conversation with the Admiral, when the signal was made, proceeded immediately, with the hope of running his vessel on the beach. He had scarcely left the Admiral when the officer of the deck made out from the Weehawken a new signal, and immediately reported her to be sinking.

A moment after she settled swiftly down by the head, careened slightly over to starboard, and disappeared beneath the waves.

It is impossible to convey any idea of the appalling nature of this disaster. It came with the suddenness of a thunderbolt. When the first signal of distress was made no one divined how serious was the danger, and when, at length, the vessel went down, it was difficult for those who saw her disappear to credit even the evidence of their own senses. The confusion on the flagship, arising mainly from the difficulty of launching her boats, and the desire of both officers and men to be first in them, was most intense and painful. The wind was now blowing with great fury, and the boats which hastened from all sides to the scene encountered great peril in picking up from the water the few who had succeeded in getting away from the Weehawken before she sank. Almost at the moment she went down some twenty or more sprang to the boats and succeeded in getting away. As many others were rescued from the surging waves by the launches of the flagship, the South Carolina, and the tugboats Dandelion and Iris. Thirty perished.

All day the Weehawken had labored heavily in the sea, which kept her decks constantly submerged, and which frequently swept in huge volumes into her forward hatch. Towards noon the crew commenced paying out chain, to ease her; but, accustomed as they were, in every gale, to the shipping of such seas, it is believed that they had grown confident and careless of danger, and paid no heed to the encroaching waters until it was too late to resist them. They dreamed of no peril till the waves had fairly yawned to swallow them. Then, when it was known for a certainty that the vessel was to be lost, a panic of fright and fear benumed them, and the terror stricken crew below had little power to help themselves. There were men in irons between decks, and the sergeant-at-arms rushed frantically away to release them. Poor fellows, they all went down. There were invalids in the sick bay, and to their relief the surgeon sent his steward, who never returned. There were firemen at the furnace, to whom vain shrieks for a helping hand at the pumps were made. A few of the confident were rushing to their quarters to serve their effects, jostling the timid on their way to the decks to save themselves. It was in the midst of scenes like these that the Wehawken went down.

I believe that none of the officers save the four assistant engineers, who were overtaken by the flood before they could make any effort to escape were saved. Com. Duncan had only taken command of the Weehawken on Saturday, having been detached from the Paul Jones to relieve Commander Calhoun. The officers's clothing, the paymaster's funds, and the papers of the ship, sank with her.

The yoeman was brought alive on board the flag ship, but died in spasms a few moments afterward.—Various parties were picked up and taken to the nearest vessels, where every provision was made for their comfort and restoration. Those of the crew who were saved are now scattered in small squads throughout the fleet. It is impossible to procure at present the names of those who were lost.

C. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Dec. 5, 1863.

Finding and Opinion of a Naval Court of Inquiry, convened in the City of Richmond, Va., January 5th, 1863, by virtue of the following precept:

C. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF ORDERS AND DETAIL,
Richmond, Dec. 24, 1862.

Sir: By order of the Secretary of the Navy, you are hereby appointed President of a Court of Inquiry to be convened in this city on the 5th day of January next.

Captain S. S. Lee and Commander Rob't. G. Robb have been ordered to report to you, and with yourself, will compose the Court.

Mr. George Lee Brent will report to you as recorder.

You will enquire into the whole official conduct of Commander John K. Mitchell, C. S. Navy, while in command of the steamer "Louisiana," and in charge of the vessels of the Confederate States Navy at and below New Orleans; and report the same to this Department, with your opinion whether the said officer did, or did not, do all in his power to sustain the honor of the flag, and prevent the enemy from ascending the Mississippi River, and if he did not, to what extent did he fail to do so.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
F. FORREST,
Chief of Bureau.

Flag Officer SAM'L BARRON, C. S. N.,
Commanding, &c., James River, Va.

FINDING.

"That Commander Mitchell assumed command of the Louisiana at New Orleans on the 20th April, 1862; and from that time until the destruction of the vessel, only a period of eight days was embraced.

"That the whole force under his command consisted of the Louisiana, the McRae, the Manassas, the Jackson, and one launch.

"That on the day after he took command, Captain Mitchell descended the river Mississippi in the Louisiana, and took up a position on the left bank of the river, about half a mile above Fort St. Philip.

"That on leaving New Orleans the machinery of the Louisiana was incomplete, her motive power imperfect, and her battery improperly mounted.

"That she could not, on a fair trial, stem the current of the Mississippi with her own motive power, aided by two steam tugs.

"That every exertion was made by Commander Mitchell, the officers and mechanics, to get the "Louisiana" in a proper state of efficiency for the defence of the passage of the river, and that the defects in the mounting of the battery had been remedied, and the battery served with efficiency, with the exception of two guns out of place.

"It appears that a request, or order, was sent by Gen. Duncan commanding Fort Jackson, to Commander Mitchell, to change the position of the Louisiana to a point lower down stream, which by a council of officers was unanimously deemed impracticable, and to a certain extent impossible, on account of the great depth of water, and that such change of position would endanger the safety of the Louisiana. That in the position Gen. Duncan desired the Louisiana to assume, she would have been in range of the mortar boats of the enemy, and perfectly helpless, inasmuch as she could not give her guns more than five (5) degrees elevation; not enough to reach the enemy.

"That the best disposition possible was made of the vessels under the command of Commander Mitchell to resist the passage of the enemy.

"That on the 24th April the enemy appeared, and his passage was hotly contested by the Louisiana, the McRae, and the Manassas. That the Jackson was previously sent up the river, to guard certain passes, and the Launch down the river to signal the approach of the enemy, and that they took no part in the fight.

"That every possible resistance was offered by the vessels mentioned to the passage of the enemy up the river.

"That at no time was the Louisiana able to leave her moorings and pursue the enemy, from want of sufficient motive power.

"That the interval between the passage of the enemy, and the destruction of the Louisiana, (four days,) was employed in completing the machinery, to render her more able to cope with the enemy, and that it was Commander Mitchell's intention to make an attack, when the Louisiana was capable of doing so.

"That Commander Mitchell when he heard that Gen. Duncan, in command of Fort Jackson, had accepted the terms of surrender offered the day before by Capt. Porter, U. S. N., remonstrated with Gen. Duncan, against such course, but was told it was too late, as the flag of truce boat had already been sent.

"That the enemy appeared in overwhelming force, and that at the time it was determined in council to destroy the Louisiana, the position of affairs was as follows: there were from ten to fourteen large vessels of Flag Officer Farragut's fleet above the Louisiana and the mortar fleet and gunboats of Capt. Porter were below. Two vessels of the enemy, with white flags flying were coming up the river in sight, to accept the surrender of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which had white flags flying in answer to them.

"That the Louisiana could not move from where she was moored to the bank; nor could she fire on the boats with flags of truce flying; and in a short time the Forts would be in the hands of the enemy, and the Louisiana would be between them.

"It was then unanimously determined in a council of officers to destroy the Louisiana, as it was the only course left to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy.

"This destruction was accordingly effected under the direction and supervision of Commander Mitchell, in an orderly and deliberate manner, and every precaution was taken to ensure the safety of his men.

OPINION.

And the court is of opinion, from all the evidence adduced, that Commander Mitchell did all in his power to sustain the honor of the flag, and to prevent the enemy from ascending the Mississippi River; and that his conduct and bearing throughout the period of his service while in command of the vessels of the Navy, for the defence of the Mississippi River, under the trying and embarrassing circumstances under which he was placed, was all that could be expected by the country, and the naval service of a capable and gallant officer.

S. BARON, Flag Officer,
President of the Court.

GEO. LEE BRENT, Recorder.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 17, 1863.

Proceedings and finding approved. Office of Orders and Detail will dissolve the court.

S. R. MALLORY,
Sec'y of the Navy.

C. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Orders and Detail,
Richmond, March 18, 1863.

Flag Officer S. BARRON, Commanding &c.

Sir: The Naval Court of Inquiry on Commander Mitchell, of which you are the presiding officer, is hereby dissolved.

This court convened in this city on the 5th day of January, and has been continued thus long in session, awaiting the attendance of Gen. Mansfield Lovell, and Lt. Col. Edward Higgins, who were summoned to appear before it as witnesses, by orders from the War Department.

Learning that one of these gentlemen, Lt. Col. Higgins, cannot be spared from his present command, and that Gen. Lovell has made no answer to the summons from the War Department, although they have been more than two months since summoned again and again, there is no course left, but to dissolve the court, which is done accordingly, and you will so inform the members and the Judge Advocate.

You will be pleased to have this letter, or a certified copy, spread upon the records of the court.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
F. FORREST,
Chief of Bureau.

The foregoing is ordered to be published for the information of all whom it may concern.

S. R. MALLORY,
Sec'y of the Navy.

AMEN.—Dr. Gulick, of the Micronesian Mission, says that when translating selections from the Gospel, the translator was long in doubt what native word to use to signify "Amen." After careful inquiry among the natives, he hit upon what he supposed most nearly gave its idea. What was the surprise to find, a while later, that his synonym for the devout word which ends the Christian's prayers had the equivocal sense of—*dry up!—Boston Recorder*

MARRIED.

On Saturday, the 19th inst., at Hilton, by the Rev. J. N. Stalling, Mr. R. B. HOUSTON, of Kenansville, to Miss A. L. LARKINS, youngest daughter of Mr. Jno. Larkins.

In Raleigh, N. C., on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, Mr. JAS. C. HARRELL, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss REBECCA F. GRIFFIN, of Raleigh.

DIED.

At Rocky Point, in this county, on the 17th inst., Miss SALLIE HUFHAM, aged 19 years.

In this town, on the 21st inst., ANN ELIZABETH, only child of Wm. E. and Eliza Jane Wright, age 13 years, 3 months and 9 days.

Like a sweet and gentle flower
Bloomed our Eliza day by day,
But one night the angel found her,
And took our darling pet away.

Then, mother, weep not wildly o'er her;
Father, clear thine anxious brow,
Turn away from grief and sadness,
Our Eliza is with the angels now.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Dec. 23, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in demand, and are brought in slowly. We quote on the hoof at 70 to 80 cents per lb. for net meat, as in quality.

BEESWAX—$2 50 per lb.

BACON—Is in demand and market almost bare. We quote from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb.

BUTTER—$5 to $5 50 per lb.

CORN—Is scarce, and sells at $8 to $10 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells in the small way from the granaries at $8 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at $1 75 to $2 50 per lb.

COTTON—Small sales at $1 60 to $1 75 per lb.

FLOUR—Sells in the small way at $85 to $90 per bbl. for superfine.

FODDER—$12 to $15 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green $1 75 to $2 25, and Dry $4 to $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole $11 to $11 50, and Upper $12 to $13 per lb.

LARD—By the bbl., $1 25 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $14 to $16 per gallon.

NAILS—$160 per keg.

POULTRY—Fowls $2 25 to 2 50 each for live ones, and $1 to 1 25 per lb. for dressed. Live Turkeys $12 to 15 each, and $1 25 per lb. for dressed.

POTATOES—Sweet $3 to 10, and Irish $15 to 18 per bush.

PORK—Fresh sells from carts at $1 25 to 1 50 per lb., as in quality.

PEA NUTS—Sell at $10 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 40 cents per lb.

SALT—Small sales of Sound made during the week at $12 to 15 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl., $2 90 to 3 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 35 to 3 40 per yard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$2 50 to 2 75 per gallon.

TALLOW—$2 50 per lb.

YARN—By the bale, $35 to 37 per bunch.

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. H. WEST, Auct'r.

NOTICE—NEGROES AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, on the 1st of January next, on a credit of six months, eight or ten likely Negroes, belonging to the estate of the late Kenrick H. Futch.

E. HANSLEY, Administrator.

Dec. 23. 89-8td1tw

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 15th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

I. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of North Carolina is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Conducted on the principles of the Democratic party as established by Jefferson and Jackson.

WILMINGTON, N. C., DEC. 13TH, 1863.

CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1863.

COMMISSIONERS' ELECTION.

At the election held yesterday for Commissioners of Town, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the year 1864:

John Dawson,	James Sheperherd.
S. R. Bunting,	Eli Murray.
Miles Costin,	H. B. Bilers.
W. S. Anderson.	

The whole number of voters cast was 176.

Daily Journal, 15th.

RAIN.—It rained here last night heavily enough, we should think, to give satisfaction to the greatest admirer of dampness. We hardly recollect when we heard harder rain. It poured in torrents, apparently. We may fairly calculate upon an abundance of water to the creeks and rivers, to suit all the mills a going, and permit all the steamboats to run.

Daily Journ., 15th.

We hear that a matter occurring in a county of this State, which has just been settled, and which, in a case where judgment has been rendered, execution issued and property levied upon, the Sheriff, Mr. King, has refused to take Confederate money, and demands gold or silver. The defendant in the case has tendered not simply the amount of the debt, but offered Confederate money, but four times the amount of Confederate money. We can see no reason why the Sheriff should not receive Confederate money, as well as gold or silver. We can see no reason why he should not receive it in the case at issue, or whether the Sheriff or the Collector in the case is, or whether he is not, a quasi way, consisting of the Court, Judge, Clerk, Jury, Witnesses, &c., &c., &c.,